

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIX.—N° 1026.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1806.

## TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

## TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, up to the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

## REMOVAL.

PORTER CLAY,  
CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER,  
HAS lately removed his Shop to his new brick house, which he has built for the purpose, on Bank Alley immediately back of the Bank, and fronting the house lately occupied by Mr. John Jones, and now by Mr. Pew—and where he has on hand a stock of stuff, equal to any in this State. FURNITURE of the newest and most elegant fashions, may be had on the shortest notice, executed in as neat a manner as any where in the United States. He flatters himself, that from the many sources of information which he has had in his line of business; the regular correspondence which he has kept with all the principal Cabinet Makers both in Philadelphia and New-York, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Lexington. Dec 7. 1805.

## NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Macoun and Tilford is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted, are requested to call and settle their accounts, and those having demands against the firm, will present them to him for settlement.

James Macoun,

John Tilford Jun.

Lexington, January 31st, 1806.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at the store lately occupied by the above firm, on Main street, opposite the market house, an extensive additional supply of

Merchandise & Stationary, which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash.

James Macoun.

## PERMANENT

## DANCING SCHOOL.

THE inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that said school still continues, and that scholars will be admissible all the year round.

The school is kept in the private house built by Wm. Dailey, and lately occupied by Mr. Porter Clay.

The third quarter will begin Saturday the 22d inst.—Days of school on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, in every week.

Terms same as before.

March 11, 1806.

TO BE RENTED OR SOLD, A two story Brick House, an Oil Mill, and Brick Yard, with five Acres of Land, on Mulberry-street, near Lexington;

WHICH if sold, the subscriber will take, and in the state of Ohio, in payment; or if rented, apply to John Leiby in Lexington, who is authorized to rent the said premises; or if sold, apply to George Leiby of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio.

George Leiby.

February 18th, 1806.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the encouragement he has received in his line of business. In Lexington my friends may find me working at my trade,

At raising stones to suit your mind,

And digging with my spade.

Good lime I have always on hand,

Supply'd you all can be,

However great is the demand,

My friends come unto me.

I will dig wells you all may know,

Good water I can find,

In spite of patent laws I'll show,

For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade

So punctual I will be,

It never shall by one be said,

John Shaw has cheated me,

I am,

John R. Shaw.

N. B. I shall refuse to work in flint rock, as I have been three times blown up.

March 3, 1806.

BARTLETT COTTINS

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the state of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile, and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. Terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, of the town of Dayton, or John Bradford of Lexington, who are legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick in general, that he continues to keep a house of

ENTERTAINMENT,

In that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALOE;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may

please to call on him, in the best manner.

He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Oster particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

LUKE USHER,

from Baltimore, informs the publick, that he has removed his Factory to Lexington, at the sign of the Umbrella, nextdoor to Travellers' Hall, where he will keep a constant supply of

Umbrellas & Parasols,

finished in the neatest manner.—Merchants and traders may be supplied with Umbrellas at this Factory on more advantageous terms than by importing them.

He has also an assortment of

MEDICINE,

Which he will sell very low, and on which a credit will be given—they consist of:

226 lb. Sal Glauber

121—Crem. Tart

86—Flor Sulph

14—Camphor

8—Rad. Rhai opt.

2—Tart. Emetic

3—Rad. Ipicae.

2—Pulv. do.

6 1/2—Ether.

6—Mere. Precip.

Rub.

38lb. Senna Alex.

12—Pulv. Kina

43—Sal Nitre pura

6 3/4—Cantharides

24—Pulv. Cort. Pe.

2—Tart. Emetic

28—Succ. Glycyrriz.

12—Gum Arabic

1—Gum Arabic

### APOTHECARY SHOP.

*The Noted Running Horse,  
DARE DEVIL,  
(OR JOHNSON'S COLT.)*

STANDS in Lexington, near the lower end of Mr. Dodge's rope walk and adjoining Mr. J. Maxwell's field, at the white stable on the late extension of Upper-Street; to be let to mares at ten dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of six within the season, twenty-five cents at the stable door.

DARE DEVIL is an elegant deep bay, black legs, mane and tail, full 15 1-2 hands high, was got by the oll imported Don Carlos, his dam by old Harmless, his grand dam by col. Fitzhugh's noted True Whig. To say more of his pedigree I conceive unnecessary. His colts are large and very elegant, and those that have been tried, are found to be horses of great strength and activity, fine figure and gaiety and have, when grown up, commanded very high prices; Dare Devil is a hore of fine figure, and great gaiety & sprightliness, and certainly possesses the grand requisites either for the turf, saddle or harness; excellent eyes, fine limbs, strong bone, muscular strength and action equal perhaps to any horse in the United States, as will appear from the following sketch of his performance.

In the fall '97, he won the Jockey Club colt's purse at Lexington; in the fall '98, he distanced the noted running horse Weazle, four miles the heats, at maj. Blackburn's course; the same fall he won a purse at Frankfort, beating several fleet horses; was brought to Lexington the next day by 12 o'clock, notwithstanding the roads were very deep and heavy, was started immediately (without being cleaned) flew the course, leaped a high fence that was put up at a short turn in the course with the intent to keep the horses from flying off the course, was leaped back, saved his distance that heat, and took the purse, two miles the heats, beating col. Bobb's noted running stud horse Black Shark, and col. Risby's Roan. In August '99, he won a quarter race for 100l. at Miller's Town, carrying 200bs, to a catch, beating col. Buckner's mare, a noted quarter nag; the same year, in September, he received a forfeit of 500 dollars, on a match with the noted running stud horse Alfred, two miles the heats; the same fall he won a purse at Danville, two miles the heats; the next week he won a purse at Bardstown, three miles the heats, beating Black Shark, and distanc-

ing the noted horse Gold Wire, one week after walked over the course at Louisville for the first day's purse. There are a great number of other races formerly run by Dare Devil, which he was successful in, but do not state them, lest I might be inaccurate; one however I am informed of by Mr. Gatewood—a purse race, the heats, at George Town, where he more than double distanced the famous running horse Diomed, which had been kept by Mr. Gatewood. I believe I may say with propriety, that he has run and won more races than any horse that ever ran in this state.

The foregoing statement of his pedigree and performance, is impartial and precise, as near as I could ascertain from good authority.

*ALSO,  
The High Bred Race Horse  
GRAY-SQUIRREL,*

Stands at the same place, to be let to mares at 5 dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of three within the season, Twenty-five cents at the stable door.

GRAY-SQUIRREL was got by the famous full bred horse Bolus, out of Capt. Prior's noted running gray mare Cade; her performance on the turf in Kentucky, is well known, she won six purse races in one season.

Gray-Squirrel was started at 3 years old, for a purse at Nicholasville, he won the first heat easily, but lost the race by an accident of running against a stump. At 4 years old he ran a match race, single three miles, over the Lexington track, against col. Sanders's famous horse Albert, for 500 dollars, and won the race with ease. The same fall he won a purse at the Forks of Elkhorn, from several good horses. He is of a large and excellent running family of horses.

N. BURROWES.

Lexington, March 8.  
N. B. Good pasture for mares at a moderate price, and every attention paid to them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

P. S. Such mares as did not stand to the horse last season, and have not been transferred, may have a leap gratis.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has now on hand,

A Handsome Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES;

And intends keeping

A Constant Assortment of

The Best Imported LEATHER,

From Philadelphia; and will prosecute his busi-

ness in a way so extensive, as shall enable

him to sell on better terms than has been usu-

al in this state.

CRANIOLOGY.  
New Doctrine on Sculls.

An article from Berlin says, that

the famous Dr. Gall, devotes the

greater part of his time to lecturing

on sculls. He has departed from

Hall, and has left behind him the

most profound admiration of his doc-

trine. Six sculls were sent from Je-

na to the judge Loder, with the bi-

ography of the persons to whom they

belonged. These authentic docu-

ments were sealed up, and these

mysterious packets were not to be

opened until the oracle had pronounced

that is to say, until after the

decision of Dr. Gall. Without

doubt no communication could be

sent to him by post, or otherwise.—

Be it as it may, the doctor gravely

examined the six sculls, and has

found the organ of thievery more or

less developed in each of them; he

said, that one of the six belonged to

the most stupid of mortals, the dull-

nels of whom was fully evinced by

the formation of the skull. In short,

this was the most stupid skull which

he had ever examined. The docu-

ments were then opened, with all re-

quisite solemnity, and it appeared

from them, that he had just pro-

nounced judgment on the head of

Schinderhannes, and those of five of

the compositions of that robber; and

that the stupid skull belonged to one

of the five. latter.—But one of the

greatest triumphs of Dr. Gall, is

the conviction of professor Schutz,

the most obstinate of the incredulous

who had disbelieved the doctrine of

craniology. This professor thought

to lay a snare for the doctor, in pre-

senting him with the skull of a per-

son, of whom the friends of the pro-

fessor knew perfectly well the life &

character. M. Gill decided, that

it belonged to a person who had some

inclination to thievery, an excess of

giddiness, and a particular faculty

of imitating and mimicking all kinds

of fantastical characters, and also of

feeling from nature. The astonish-

ment of the professor was, beyond

conception; he was struck with ve-

neration for the doctor, and his sys-

tem of craniology. The skull was

that of a pupil of M. Schutz, a most

hair-brained young girl, who was

foolish enough to go on the stage, &

used to play constantly at Sena, and

who being often suspected, had at

length drowned herself, to avoid the

consequences of a charge of pilfer-

ing. The auditors of M. Gill, to

the number of 436 persons, were

composed of physicians, surgeons,

their pupils, and some military men.

The judge Beil, and the judge Loder,

have not as yet published their

opinions, and intend to collect a

great number of observations before

they pronounce for or against a

extraordinary a system.

### POCKET MONEY.

It appears that the Hungarians have found out, that there is a price paid for their legs and arms, as was formerly in the war of the American revolution set upon the heads, legs and arms of the Hessians.

It was that orthodox royalist Edmund Burke, who compared Hesse and Brunswick to shambles—and reprobad with an eloquence that was irresistible, the barbarous traffic carried on in men—the letting out for a sum of money, for a given number of guineas, men for the purpose of cutting American throats, in support of the government of that most religious prince George III—the price was at the beginning, only £30 sterling for the Hessian carcases dead; and if living with the loss of an arm the price was reduced to £10 sterling—if a leg, the price was £20, that is, the dead carcases brought the prince of Hesse and the prince duke of Brunswick more pocket money, than a leg or an arm lost—and even a leg or an arm lost was more productive than the whole individual office.

It was on this account that the Hessians and Hanoverians during the American revolution—were constantly placed in the post of danger—where the greatest quantity of legs, arms, and dead carcases was likely to be made—for as the object was to provide pocket money for these christian princes—the more cruel the more honor—and the more pocket money.

What a balancing of accounts that must have been, which took place after the war of the revolution; the capture at Trenton, was indeed a fortunate capture for the poor Hessians—and even for the prince of Hesse—for he was paid by England as for so many dead men.

The French revolution put an end to the princely Hessian traffic in human carcases—but we find that one market still remains open for this trade—it now appears that the king of England, and he is allowed on all hands to be more pious and more attached to the church (of England) than any of his predecessors a cruel and sad satire on mankind; but from Henry VIII, downward this self they form useful matters for reflection.

Creamel at	3	s. d.
Suds	2	3 per oz.
Carolina pink soap	0	9 per oz
Aloes	1	do
Cream of tart.	0	9 do
Aspiric mineral	2	3 do
Rhenbark	3	0 do
Tart emet.	3	6 do
Magnesia	1	6 do
Bal. Armenian	0	9 do
Red precipitate	2	3 do
Sugar of lead	1	0 do
China root	1	0 do
Stecktrusses	30	0
Spring lancets		
Juniper berries		
Corn plaster		

And the following  
PATENT MEDICINES:

	s. d.
Godfrey's cordial	2 8
Turlington's balsom	3 0
Golden tincture	1 6
Medicamentum	2 3
Hooper's pills	2 3
Bateman's drops	2 3
Dalby's carmine	4 6
Ell. peppermint	2 3
Anderson's pills	2 3
Scorbutic and Itch ointment, a cer-	
tain remedy for itch.	

Dr. Young continues to practise Medicine and Surgery in Mount-Sterling and its vicinity.

### TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

JACOB LAUDERMAN,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from Lexington, about three miles, on Henry's mill road, where he will carry on as usual. He will also keep a constant supply at Mr. Joseph Hud- son's store, in Lexington, by wholesale and retail, opposite the court house, which will be on the lowest terms for calls; he will give from three to nine months credit, on giving bond with approved security. Persons applying may be furnished with the different kinds of Snuff, Rappac and Scotch, all kinds of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Sarsaparilla, all of which I will warrant equal, as to quality, to any manufactured in the state.

### REMOVAL. JAYSON McCULLOUGH

TAILOR,

HAS removed his Shop from High-street, to a new framed house on Main and Mill-street, adjoining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's Store. Those Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch and punctuality, and in the neatest and newest fashion—He has for the accommodation of his friends and customers, (and a little for himself) laid in a general assortment of the most suitable trimmings for cloaths, and a few pieces of genuine Constitution cord and Indian Nankeens, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. He so kind Gentlemen as to call in and judge for yourselves.

I am the public's humble servant.

12m. Lawson McCullough

### Pittsburgh Warehouse.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his

friends and the public in general, that he

has a large and commodious

### WAREHOUSE,

On the bank of the Monongahela River, at

to every man who has a spark of real christian charity and liberty in him.

The Hanoverian general Walmoden always covered the retreat---literally with whole battalions of 40 pounds.

These 40 pounds always explained the change of a manoeuvre, if the 40 pounds were in the rear, and the French in front, then the gallant duke of York, countermarched, or changed front, or formed a column on his left---we recollect an instance, there were 2000 of the 40 pounds killed in one battle, this was £80,000 sterl. or 360,000 dollars, for only one day's work---pocket money.

Our readers must recollect an account of the royal feast at Frogmore in England; little more than a year since we published it---all the feast---all the viands---all the liquors, were served up in vessels of gold.

The number of persons confined for debt at the same moment in England, was said to be 21,000.

But when the elector of Hanover could get 360,000 dollars for one day's killing of Hanoverian white negroes---can it be surprising on the one hand that he should have feasts at Frogmore with vessels of gold.

Or, that 21,000 men should be in debt and in prison.

Wretches who are unconscious of personal worth---honour---or virtue---are always advocates for monarchy---because, as Montesquieu truly says, "virtue is not congenial with monarchy."

The Hanoverians from 18 to 40 years of age, are again called into the field---and as the tariff stands at £40 a head; should Bonaparte cross from Olmütz to Dresden, and it is little more than half the distance from Ulm to Vienna---it is impossible to foretell what quantity of pocket money the elector of Hanover would have---but there is no doubt that we should hear of the loyalty, the fidelity to their prince, and the death of thousands of unfortunate Hanoverians---of men, who, when they are not in the field, are not trusted, loyal as they are, with their own defence.

We cannot avoid just remarking what a satire on despotic governments, is the capture of the arms at Ulm, at Vienna, at Innspruck, at Brennau, at Brann---In a despotic government the people are not trusted with arms in their own hands; they are laid up in magazines; the people therefore are ignorant of the use of arms, and conscious that they are not trusted; that their government is a master fraud, and their governors therefore afraid to trust them.

Aurora.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

#### GENERAL MIRANDA.

In giving the following communication to the word, we do it with that caution which the subject of it is calculated to inspire. That subject is without doubt uncommonly interesting. The failing of the Leander and her consorts from New-York, the manner in which they were equipped, and the suspicious which were attached to them while they were in port, were evidently calculated to raise every thing about them, more especially the point of destination and the end of so singular an equipment, into objects of uncommon curiosity. Party spirit too stepped in to aid the natural impulse of the occasion. The federalists did not fail to seize upon the mysterious cover in which the plan was enveloped, and to create the most extraordinary charges against the administration. The project of gen. Miranda, according to their representation, was either directly promoted or indirectly connived at. The federalists therefore enquired, to collect the materials for an attack: the republicans, to defend the administration. Under such circumstances, the expedition of gen. Miranda has become an object of considerable interest. Fables have been born; conjectures have been offered; almost every one has been anxious to explain, but none has yet positively ascertained, the objects of this mysterious enterprise. The field of conjecture is yet open to the imagination, and the race of monstrosities absurdities is not yet ended. We shall not therefore presume to vouch for the veracity of a single fact contained in the following communication. The author professes to be confident in the truth of his theory. He is an acquaintance of Miranda; conversant with his plans, and convinced of their reality. But this is an affair between gen. Miranda and himself. Far be it from our wish to make it a subject of contention between us and the publick. We give it to them as it is given to us. We are the organs, but not authors of the communication. It is put to the press under the persuasion, that if it will not enlighten by its accuracy, it may amuse by the novelty of the fable, and that whether it contains fictions or fact, it may serve to invite the attention of the publick to the future development of the plot:

#### COMMUNICATION.

That Miranda, has embarked at New-York---that he has actually gone from thence, with the fixed design to emancipate his country from the yoke of Spain, is a notorious fact.

Standing alone, this might be deemed a project of a mere adventurer; but when we read the following short history of this man, the mind must expand with wonder, that it has been delayed so long.

So long since as 1767, there were five delegates from five provinces of South America, at Madrid, sent to complain of intolerable grievances; they were denied redress thro' haughtiness and pride, just as our agents were, before our disputes had ended by war. One of these delegates, was intrusted to make certain propositions to Great-Britain. Lord Chatham (who had formed a whole administration, under a most solemn promise from the king, that he should have his unbounded confidence during life) embraced those propositions, gave the agent £1000 yearly, till the design should be carried into effect; he was paid this pension no longer than the life time of that administration, and the agent was, along with the other four, sacrificed to the resentment of Spain.

In 1788, Miranda, who was born in Caracas, a city about 12 miles south of Liguira, made his appearance in this country; he is well known by many of our most eminent citizens; possesses a strong mind; & since his travels through all Europe he may be supposed equal to any man now living, as to intelligence and capacity, for the most important affairs.

His object has been nothing short and nothing else, than to deliver his country from a most intolerable and humiliating bondage. When England fitted out a large fleet to support their claims at Neutka Sound, Miranda was engaged to do more than aid them in those claims, but the expedition was abandoned; the cause may be conjectured, but time only will develop the facts.

Disappointed, till the revolution had created war between France & Spain, he went to Paris; became a general in their armies. That fatal defeat of the left wing under Dumourier, which he commanded, caused suspicion, that having come over from England, they might have been betrayed, but all the Americans in Paris (among whom Tom. Paine & Joel Barlow) gave it as their decided opinion, that his principles were strictly pure, honorable and truly republican; he proved also, that he protested against the mode of attack the night before the action, and that he refused Dumourier's pressing solicitations to emigrate long with him. He would have embarked with an army from France for the directory had it in view, but no opportunity offered till peace was concluded.

Intent on the same object, he once more offered his services to England; they were once more accepted, and he was once more deceived.

When just upon embarking he found, contrary to every previous and solemn compact, that Mr. Pitt meant conquest, and not the emancipation of his country. He renounced all participation in the expedition, sent his commission in pieces, reproached him with perfidy, duplicity and lies, and embarked for America.

It is unnecessary to say more than that the doors will be opened in three provinces, now organized; they know our example and will follow it; no conditions remain with the government of England; all nations will be invited to their ports, none so much desired as our own; offers of fraternity and friendship will, if we are willing, unite this whole continent like the solar system; by one common attraction; every part holding its due proportion in its own orbit, giving beauty and harmony to the whole.

The above sketch is to satisfy public curiosity; as to the means, the place of destination, or ports to be first opened, it would be improper to say any thing farther; the plan is well digested; miracles do not come every day, and unless a miracle does come, Miranda must succeed.

#### A FEW STRICTURES.

This preceding communication is without doubt, extremely complimentary to the design and character of Gen. Miranda. But it is incumbent on us to remark, that there are other representations of a very different nature.

With respect to the design itself, some have ventured to suggest that the object of Gen. Miranda is not

mit a predatory excursion upon the coast of S. America, to sack the wealthy city of Buenos-Ayres, or to seize upon the treasury of Peru; while others have dispatched him on a commercial speculation, neither so honourable as the emancipation of his country, nor so lucrative as the seizure of its riches.

If the design of Miranda be really what it professes to be, some have gone on to doubt his qualifications for the accomplishment of his projects. They have called him an adventurous adventurer; they have pointed him out in the history of the wars of France, as a disgraced and callous General; they have illustrated the incapacity of his soul, by the repeated miscarriage of his plans. Few, like our commentator, have ventured to extol his "intelligence, and capacity for the most important affairs."

But let his plan be ever so noble, or his qualifications ever so great, many have doubted the probability of his succeeding in the emancipation of his country. We know not, and our commentator carefully avoids to touch upon the point of his destination; whether it be Mexico, New-Grenada, Peru, or Buenos-Ayres. But in all those countries, difficulties would surround him. The people are the devoted slaves of the clergy, in all the Spanish colonies, and the clergy are bound by their rich benefices, to the present order of things. Their political prejudices are scarcely less obstinate than their ecclesiastical; they have no priests among them; their oppressions may be great, but they have learned to be contented. The very monopoly of commerce which prevails among them, has the effect of shutting out another of the great means of improvement. Few strangers visit their country, and the miserable masses of Mexico and Peru, have no opportunity to profit by the discoveries of more civilized countries.

But why may not the Spanish colonies become as independent as the British colonies formerly did? We may reply, that their condition is different in two important circumstances. Not only was our people freer than the Spanish colonies are at present; as much freer at least, in proportion as the British government is more enlightened than the Spanish; but the government which was established in our colonies, was much better calculated to give subjects to a revolution. The legislatures which were previously established in our own colonies, survived the downfall of the British sovereignty, and were admirably fitted for collecting together the force of the nation. But in the Spanish colonies, no such organization exists for the concentration of the public force. The whole business of legislation is in the hands of Viceroy's, or other subordinate agents of the Crown. Electors and elected, constituents and representatives, are names without a meaning in the Spanish vocabulary.

These circumstances are strongly calculated to produce a doubt, respecting the success of Miranda's professed enterprize, under the present state of the Spanish colonies. On this subject, however, we are bound to speak with all the humility of doubt. We know but little of the present state of the Spanish colonies; the strength of the government, the character of its present officers, or its military resources. We know still less of Miranda's means, or the resources of his adherents. It "three provinces" are already "organized;" if Miranda is assisted, if not by the treasury, at least, as it is said, by the admiralty of England; if three millions of dollars have been furnished by his American associates, or English speculators, if success should crown his first exertions, and the treasury of the King of Spain should fall into his hands; if the military force of that country be feeble, or its discipline imperfect; it is certainly probable, that Miranda may become the Washington of his country.

What we mean to assert is, that even if "miracle does" not "come," still Miranda may not "succeed." What we mean to assert is, that even if "miracle does" not "come," still Miranda may not "succeed."

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, on Tuesday, the 15th of April, at the house of Samuel Beeler, four miles from Lexington, on the road leading to gen. Henry's mill, the following articles:—Horses, Milch Cows and Calves, Young Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, two excellent Stills and Vessels, Bedding, and sundry other household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given; bond and approved security will be required—due attendance will be paid by

Sam'l. Peeler.

tated immediately against the parties concerned, and that too, before any representations were made to them by any foreign minister or agent.

We have accounts from Havana, that letters had been received there from New-York, giving a statement of the expedition of Miranda, with a variety of conjectures on the subject. This news induced the government at Havana to order a number of cruisers for the coast of Spanish main; and it was supposed an embargo would be immediately laid on American vessels in that port. It is added that if the destination of the Leader proves to be against any of the Spanish possessions, a confiscation of American property may be effected.

FOUND,  
ON Saturday evening, an old fashioned SILVER WATCH—the owner can have it by applying to Mr. S. Ayres.

March 24, 1806.

FOR SALE,  
A large, like v. you, healthy  
NEGRO FELLOW,  
For a low price in cash.—It is to be regulated that he is not to be sent down the river.

Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES ROSE,

Boat & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches. He has, on hand an elegant assortment of Ladies Kid & Morocco Slippers, spangled & plain, equal to any imported, which he will sell at the lowest price. Likewise a handsome assortment of children's Kid, Morocco, and Calf Skin Shoes. He has sent to Philadelphia for an additional supply of leather of the first quality, and intends receiving a constant supply every spring and fall. Gentlemen's Cossacks and Back strap Boots made of imported Leather—fine black grain and calf skin Shoes—Morocco Pumps made in the newest fashion and neatest manner—Boot Legs and Shoes cut to pattern for sale. Merchants may be supplied with any of the above articles, nearly as cheap as in the atlantic states.

March 29th, 1806.

N. B. Ladies' Fancy Silk and Satin, made of their own pattern to measure. Orders punctually attended to and neatly executed.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the sheriff of Clark county, greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to take JESSE HAUSKINS, if he be found within your bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the judges of our Clarke circuit court, on the third day of their next April term, to answer and say, if any thing he hath or can say, why Polly Hauskins, his wife, shall not be divorced from him the said Jesse Hauskins, agreeably to an act of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of Polly Hauskins," passed on the 23d December, in the year 1805; and further to do and receive what our said court shall in that part consider; and have then there this writ. Witness, Samuel M. Taylor, clerk of our said court, this third day of March, 1806, and in the XIV. year of the commonwealth.

Sam'l M. Taylor.

This is an action of divorce, founded upon an act of the General assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of Polly Hauskins," and passed on the twenty-third December, 1805—no bail is required.

P. Hauskins.

THE subscribers will sell 207 acres of first rate LAND, about 2 1/2 miles from this place; it is the fourth half of that tract belonging to the heirs of David Perry dec'd. and bounded as follows; east by Wm. Allen Junr. west by mr. Payne, North by col. James McDowell, and south by mr. Payne. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to ex: John Gardner, who is duly authorized to sell the same.

Joseph & Sam'l. Perry.  
Lexington, March 14th, 1806.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN off from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow named

B O B, aged about forty-eight years, five feet, eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith by trade, has a scar on his head about the size of a dollar or rather larger, which is not covered with hair; he is extremely fond of liquor, and insolent when drunk; was purchased of Mr. James Ware, near Lexington, Kentucky, about twelve years ago, and taken to Virginia. He has no doubt obtained a pass from some worthless person, as he could not have got to Kentucky without one. Any person taking the said fellow and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to mr. Wilson in Lexington, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES HEARD.  
May 1st, 1805.

Advertisements omitted to-day shall appear in our next.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

A SONG.

DAMON I love, yet know not why;  
But well I know I fondly love;  
For me he leaves the tender sigh,  
Kindred sighs my bosom prove.

Yet never did his tongue express  
The vows that common lovers frame,  
Nor have I ventured to confess  
Our guileless wishes are the same.

Friendship, unheeding paved the way;  
To mutual love's enchanting power;  
The blossom of the vernal day,  
Thus forms the sweet, the beauteous flower.

And when the flower shall fade and die,  
Nor leave a single charm behind,  
Our passion shall e'en time defy,  
And bloom eternal as the mind.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

AN honest, simple Irishman, a short time since, landed on the quays at Liverpool, in search of harvest work.—A fellow on the quay, thinking to quiz the poor stranger, asked him "how long Pat have you broke loose from your father's cabin? and how does the potatoes eat now?" The Irish lad, who happened to have a shillela in his hand, answered, "O they eat very well my jewel, would you like to taste the stalk?" and knocking the enquirer down, coolly walked off.

New-York Grand Literature Lottery, No. 4,

Authorised by an act of the Legislature, and payment of prizes guaranteed by them, positively be given drawing in May next.

25,000, Dollars highest  
10,000, Prizes.  
5,000,

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

G. & R. WAITES'

Truly Fortunate Lottery offices.

No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York.

Where was sold, in the two last lotteries, the HIGHEST PRIZE in each, and other capitals, to an enormous amount—amongst them were the following:

No. 17199 (highest prize)	\$25000
3929 (highest prize)	\$20000
15298	\$3000
13904	\$2000
25596	\$2000
28373	\$2000
3978	\$1000
20555	\$1000
22315	\$1000

Besides a great number of 500, 200, 100 dollars prizes &c.

Distant adventurers, by forwarding bank notes of any description, to G. & R. Waites, in letters post paid, may have tickets and send them to any amount, with the strictest punctuality, and perfect safety, to any part of the United States, and the earliest advice will be given of their success. Price of tickets Seven Dollars. 2m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

COACH PAINTING VARNISHING, JAPANNING & GILDING—all SIGN PAINTING,

on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Wilfons Inn; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. I expect to receive from Philadelphia about the first of May next a general assortment of paints and varnishes of the first quality. I shall keep a general assortment of paints ground and prepared ready for use; any person may be supplied by the large or small quantity, by the publick's humble servant.

HENRY D. ELBERT,  
Lexington, 25th March 1806. ff

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Doctors Saml. Brown and Elisha Warfield, are requested to call on Dr. Warfield, who is authorized to settle all debts due the firm, and close their accounts by paying them or giving their notes for the sums due, and those who have demands against the firm are desired to bring them forward to Dr. Warfield for payment. Every person who knows that Dr. Brown has left this state, for Orleans, will see the necessity of this request, and will no doubt, avail themselves of the first opportunity to call on Dr. Warfield, who lives in the house that was formerly occupied by Dr. F. Ridgeley, and close their accounts in one of the two ways specified above.

DR. ELISHA WARFIELD

Will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and vicinity.

March 1, 1806.—ff

NOTICE.

DR. SAM'L BROWN, desires that all persons indebted to him, will call on Doctor Elisha Warfield, who is authorized to settle all his accounts and notes due him, before the existence of his partnership with Doctor Warfield. The books are in his possession and all papers necessary to enable him to liquidate all accounts.

11 Auditor's Office.

Chillicothe, State of Ohio, January 31st, 1806.

Extract from an act levying a state tax for the year 1806.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all lands shall be rated and classed in the manner following; that is to say, first, second, and third rates; and the rule to be observed is, that when a greater part of any tract shall be superior in quality to second rate land, it shall be denominated first rate; when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior in quality to first rate, and superior to third rate, it shall be denominated second rate; and when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior to second rate, it shall be denominated third rate land, taking into view the situation and quality of the soil. First rate land shall be taxed at the rate of ninety cents, second rate sixty-five cents, and third rate forty cents, each per hundred acres.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the owners of any lands have, by themselves or agents, entered their lands in their proper classes, with the auditor or clerks of the court of common pleas, agreeably to the laws heretofore in force, such lands shall under this act be placed in the same class for taxation, and all lands which shall not be entered by the owners, or their agents, with the auditor, before he makes out his duplicate, he shall class and charge the same as second rate, and if any owner or proprietor of lands, for their agent, have heretofore, or

first Monday of December the lands will be sold or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount due.

1st district collector A. Gosforth, Cincinnati.

2d. do. Virginia army lands, Thomas Scott, Chillicothe.

3d. do. William Skinner, Marietta.

4d. do. James Herron, Zanesville.

5d. do. Charles Maxwell, Steubenville.

6d. do. James Hilman, Warren.

THOMAS GIBSON.

Auditor of accounts for the state of Ohio.

6

11

164

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for Curtis Field, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J. Lexington, January 23, 1805.

A BARGAIN.

By which the purchaser may make a fortune more speedily, than by any other one offered in the state.

I will sell the Tavern

TRAVELLERS' HALL,

Which I occupy, with or without the furniture and stock of liquors, for part Cash, part Store Goods, Negroes, or Country Produce, paid down; the balance in eight annual payments, with interest from the date; or in four annual payments of half Cash, and half approved produce, with interest from the date.

The situation, convenience, elegance and custom of Travellers' Hall, are well known to be unequalled by any Tavern in the Western Country, and by very few in the Union.

If this property be not sold before the 10 April next, I shall not dispose of it afterwards, at least for several years.

R. Bradley.

Lexington, 14th January, 1805.

NEW SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. GREEN,

BEG leave to acquaint their friends in Lexington and its vicinity, that on Monday, the 6th of January, 1806, they intend opening an

Academy for Young Ladies,

where will be taught, the following branches of Education, (viz.)

Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of

Needle Work,

Writing & Arithmetic,

English Grammer, Geography, &c.

Music, (vocal & instrumental) with

use of instrument,

Such ladies and gentlemen who please to honor them with the instruction of their children, may rely on their using every exertion in their power, towards their making a rapid progress.

N. B. The manufactory of Patent Piano Fortes, is carried on as usual.—Price 180 dollars.

Mr. Green has just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of NEW MUSIC, which he offers for sale.

Lexington, December 24, 1805.

TWO APPRENTICES

Will be taken to the above business.

The subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harnes, on low terms for Cash.

October 15. 1805.

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber in May last, a straw

brown roan coloured

MARE,

three years old last spring, a white spot adjoining one of her fore feet on the fore part of the hoof, bushy mane and tail, had on an old bell.

Also, a two year old

GELDING,

a dark or brown bay, a star in the forehead, a

spur on one nostril, I believe his legs are all

white, on the fore legs the white does not

reach high up, a switch tail, a leg made

cold. They were brought from Virginia last

winter, by the Crab Orchard, and may have

attempted to make that way.—Whoever will

deliver the above colts to me in Green county,

near where the Columbia road crosses the

road leading from Stanford to Greenburgh,

shall receive Five Dollars for each and tra-

velling expences paid for conveying them.

WILLIAM WALDEN.

Green County, Dec. 10, 1805. 4m

Richardson Allen.

March 10, 1806. 6t

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on Wed-

nesday evening last,

Light Bay Horse,

about eight years old, a large star in his face

head, a short docked tail, a natural trotter but

has been broke to a pace, shod before, no brand

recollcted, about 14 hands high. Also, some

time in March last,

Richardson Allen.

Georgetown, March 4th, 1806. 4w

Caleb Williams,

Boat & Shoe Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY in-

forms his friends and the

public, that he has removed his

shop next door above the

Bank, where he has on hand

an elegant assortment of the best

Boots and Shoes, of ev-

ery description. He has al-

so an assortment of the best materials.

Any gentleman can be supplied with any

article in his business on the shortest no-

tice, and most reasonable terms. He

hopes from his attention to business, to

merit a share of the public patronage.

March 26th, 1806.

Three or four smart boys, from the

age of 14 to 16, will be taken as appren-

tices to the above business.

15 JOHN GRANT,

Painter, Glazier & Paper Hanger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his

friends and the public in general, that

he has removed his